

preservation **issues**

NEWS FOR THE PRESERVATION COMMUNITY

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

★ Vol. 5, No. 6 ★

"For a man's house is his castle . . ."



In the mid-18th century, the families of Alexander Giboney and Andrew Ramsey settled in Cape Girardeau. Alexander Giboney was married to Rebecca Ramsey, a native of Scotland and member of the Scottish nobility. The Giboneys settled on a site so densely forested with elm trees that the estate eventually became known as Elmwood.

Within a short time after their arrival, a log house, barn, and other outbuildings were constructed. Most of the logs were cypress from the great cypress swamp near Dutchtown and, except for the house, which was demolished, those buildings still exist today.

(See ELMWOOD, Page 12)

Elmwood in Cape Girardeau has belonged to the same family for nearly 200 years. Photo courtesy St. Louis Mercantile Library. (Title quote Sir Edward Coke, ca 1600)

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November/December 1995

The HPP Has Moved . . .

For the first time in its 25-year history, the HPP is now housed in a historic building.

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Historic Preservation Program (HPP) has moved to new quarters in the historic (ca 1830s) Lohman building at the Jefferson Landing State Historic Site in Jefferson City. The building is located at Jefferson and Water streets one block north of the HPP's current location at 205 Jefferson Street. It is fully accessible from the south (main) entrance. Visitor parking is available adjacent to the Lohman building on Jefferson Street. The building is also conveniently located across the street from the AMTRAK depot for those who prefer to travel by train.

All of the HPP's current functions are housed on the second and third floors of the building (a visitors' center remains on the first). The office is open to the public from 8 a.m. until 5 p.m. weekdays except state and national holidays.

The program's mailing address and staff assignments remain the same. The address is: Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Historic Preservation Program, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102. Some phone numbers have been changed. The fax number is (314) 526-2852. (Note: A change in area code will take place January 1, 1996. The current area code is 314; as of January 1, 1996, the area code will be 573.)

Following is a current listing of HPP staff and their assignments:

Program Director	Claire Blackwell	751-7857
Assistant Program Director	Mark Miles	751-7960
Program Secretary	Nancy Faerber	751-7857

The remainder of the staff is listed below, alphabetically by function:

Cultural Resource Inventory Records Manager	Allen Tatman	751-7861
Historic Architect	Elizabeth Freese	526-4241
Historic Preservation Fund Grants Manager	Jerald Stepenoff	751-5376
Historic Preservation Revolving Fund Coordinator	Jane Beetem	751-5373
Investment Tax Credit Program Coordinator	Lance Carlson	751-7859
National Register of Historic Places Coordinator	Steve Mitchell	751-7800
Preservation Education Coordinator	Karen Grace	751-7959
Review and Compliance Coordinator	Judith Deel	751-7862
Review and Compliance Historian	Laura Sparks	751-9501
Secretary	Margaret Barnes	751-7858
Secretary	Marjorie Cox	751-7860
Statewide Survey Coordinator	Lee Gilleard	751-5367

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Editor: Karen Grace

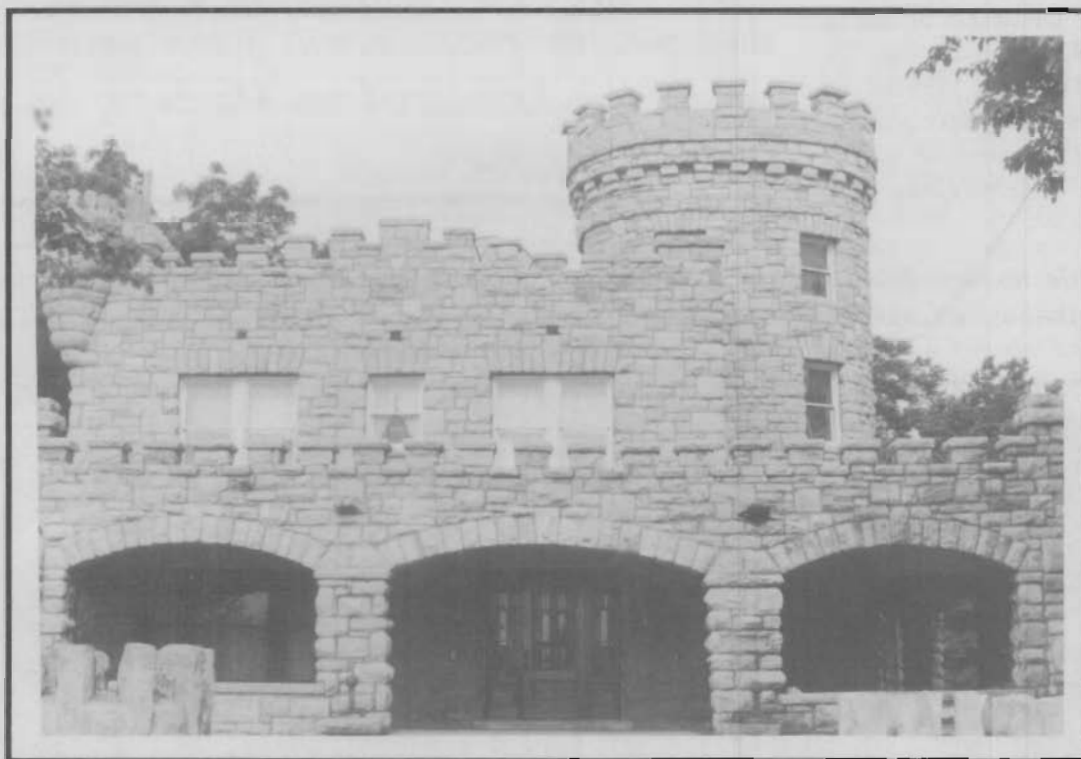
MISSOURI

Historic Architecture

Castellated English Tudor Houses 1890-1940

Characteristics

- These houses are an unusual interpretation of the Tudor style. More formal in appearance, they were designed to mimic the fortified English castles of the late medieval period.
- Most examples are constructed of native Missouri stone, although brick models have also been documented.
- Roofs are flat- or low-hipped and are surrounded on all sides by a castellated (also crenelated) parapet wall rising above the roofline. This distinctive, and purely decorative, parapet simulates the squares (merlons) and the spaces (crenels) of a defensive parapet of the late medieval period.
- Round, square or hexagonal towers, turrets or projecting bays may also be present and are also, typically, castellated.
- Chimneys are tall, rising well above the roofline and may also be decorated with castellations.
- Windows are more typically Tudor in appearance; casements of wood or metal or double-hung sash grouped into pairs or threes are common, sometimes with transoms above. Lintels, transom bars, mullions and sills are often constructed of stone. Stained and leaded glass windows are also seen.
- Entry is commonly from a porte-cochere extending across a side driveway. Doors exhibit the same variety as other Tudor houses.



The Dr. Flavel B. Tiffany House in Kansas City, ca 1908-09, is a good example of the Castellated English Tudor style house in Missouri. Note how the rusticated stone wall treatment combined with a round tower and castellated parapets produces a medieval castle effect in this design by architect Clifton Sloan.

Kennett's Castle

Kennett's Castle is a 15-room limestone mansion located on the "Cliffs of Selma" overlooking the Mississippi river near Crystal City in Jefferson County.

Reminiscent of North Italian Renaissance country houses, it was designed by St. Louis architect George I. Barnett for Ferdinand Kennett, a Mississippi River steamboat operator, and his wife Julia Deadrick. The castle was built in 1854 on land Julia Deadrick had inherited from her grandfather John Smith T. Although formally christened "Selma Hall" by its owners, by the time the house was completed it was routinely being called Kennett's Castle by everyone else.

Reputed to have cost the Kennetts more than \$125,000 to construct, the house has gray limestone walls and a four-story tower that crown the bluff overlooking a succession of terraces leading to the river on the east and to formal gardens, landscape structures, barns and outbuildings on the west. The house was gutted by fire in 1939 but was restored to approximately its original appearance by the architectural firm of Nagel and Dana. — *Karen Grace*



This aerial photo shows the four-story tower overlooking terraces and the Mississippi River eastward and formal gardens, landscape structures and outbuildings to the west.

"This castle hath a pleasant seat; the air nimbly and sweetly recommends itself unto our gentle senses." — Duncan, from Macbeth, Act I, by William Shakespeare

Kennett's Castle terrace detail. Historic photo, ca 1920s, from Missouri's Contribution to American Architecture.



A view of the front entrance to Kennett's Castle. This photo and the photo above are from The History of Jefferson County.



The Estates of St. Louis' Rich and Famous

The wealthiest families of St. Louis have increasingly concentrated since World War II in the central corridor, beginning at Forest Park and extending west through Clayton and Ladue. Earlier in the century, however, large country estates (as opposed to farms) were found in all parts of St. Louis County, along major roads and commuter rail lines and overlooking the three scenic rivers that border the county. Two of the largest and most opulent still survive, one is now a tourist attraction, and the other is little-known and endangered.

Grant's Farm, at Gravois and Grant roads, occupies part of the White Haven estate assembled by Frederick Dent beginning in 1820 and later acquired by his son-in-law, Ulysses S. Grant. The original house, located across Grant Road from Grant's Farm, is now the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site. August A. Busch Sr. bought approximately 214 acres in 1903 and built the house in 1910 and 1911. His architects, Frederick Widmann (1859-1925) and Robert W. Walsh (1860-ca 1929) had worked for Edmund Jungenfeld, a specialist in brewery buildings, before forming their own partnership in 1885. They designed breweries not only for An-



Aerial view of Grant's Farm, the Busch family estate in St. Louis County, ca 1910-11.

heuser-Busch but also for Lemp, Columbia and others around the country. The firm's varied practice included large houses for the fashionable private places of St. Louis. Their characteristic style is sometimes unflatteringly called German Baronial, but it is actually an informed evocation of the French country houses of the 16th and 17th

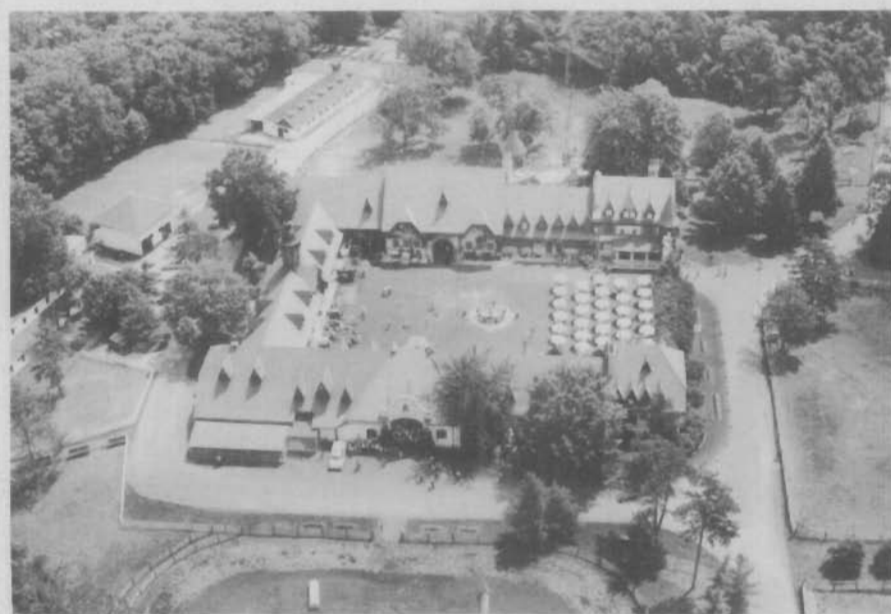
centuries (a style that also appeared in Renaissance Germany).

Alice Busch, the daughter of August Busch Sr. and the 1922 Veiled Prophet Queen, has left a good description of the interior of the house in her privately printed book, **Remembering**. The staircase in the entrance hall rises to a landing lighted by a large Tiffany window depicting a deer in a pine forest, and then divides into two flights. Next to the large living room, a hunting room features a boulder fireplace and iron torches. The dining room is 40 feet long, with a marble fireplace and white-painted paneling. The second floor had eight master bedrooms in her day. On the third floor, a ballroom with three crystal chandeliers had a built-in organ and a platform for musicians.

August Busch's father Adolphus was responsible for the initial success of Anheuser-Busch, now the world's largest brewery, but it was August (1865-1934) who shepherded the busi-

(See RICH AND FAMOUS, Page 6)

The Bauernhof (ca 1914) is a favorite with visitors to Grant's Farm.





Detail of the stone carriage house at Vouziers.

(RICH AND FAMOUS, from Page 5)

ness through Prohibition, when many other breweries succumbed, and into the era after repeal. His own declining health, however, led him in 1934 to shoot himself. His elder son, Adolphus Busch III, then became head of the company and, after his death in 1946, the younger son, August Busch Jr., succeeded to both the house and the company. "Gussie," as he was known, was a larger-than-life figure. He purchased the St. Louis Cardinals in 1953, and the team became closely associated with his brewing business. He also made Grant's Farm part of the business, first by raising the trademark Clydesdale horses here, then by stocking the

grounds with exotic wildlife and opening a portion to public tours.

Since August Busch Jr.'s death in 1989, Grant's Farm has been jointly owned by his six younger children. Visitors today see the fence made of 2,563 Civil War rifle barrels, the enormous stable complex called the Bauernhof (designed by Klipstein and Rathmann in 1914), and "Hardscrabble," the log cabin originally built for Ulysses S. Grant and subsequently moved three times. The great house, however, is glimpsed only fleetingly and at a distance.

Vouziers, located at Shackelford and New Hall's Ferry roads in the far northeast corner of St. Louis County, is the county's closest rival to Grant's Farm in architectural splendor. Its antecedents are French, too, but in this case 18th century, the era of Madame de Pompadour. It was designed in 1927 for Joseph Desloge by M.H. Goldstein and Associates, a New Orleans firm. The associated local architect was Harry I. Hellmuth (1884-1963), best known as a designer of churches and as the uncle of George F. Hellmuth, founder of HOK, now one of the nation's largest architectural firms.

The Desloges were among the earliest French settlers of Missouri and were associated with the lead mining industry in the southeastern part of the state. Joseph Desloge (1889-1971) was a director of the St. Joseph Lead Company, as well as president of both Killark Electric and Minerva Oil. He married

Ann Kennett Farrar, descendant of another old St. Louis family.

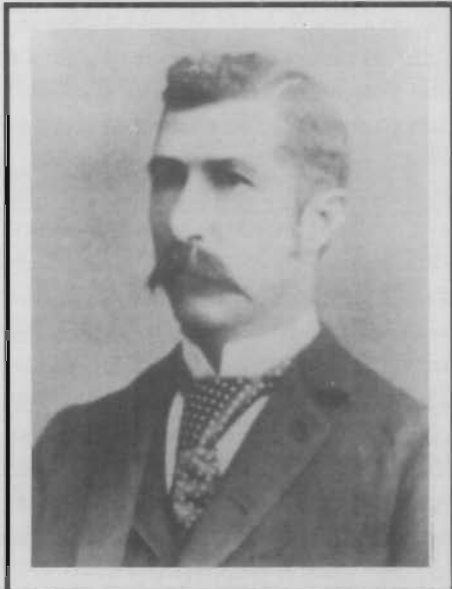
A long allee, or avenue of trees, leads from the house to a balustraded terrace with a panoramic view of the Missouri River, from St. Charles on the left to Alton on the right. Curving staircases between hip-roofed stone pavilions descend to a lower lawn, which has stone terraces on three sides. Rooms beneath each of these, including a large ballroom, open out into basins and fountains. This complex formed a unique setting for the countless charity balls and other fund-raising events hosted by the Desloges, who supported virtually every civic and philanthropic organization in St. Louis.

About 150 acres remain with Vouziers of several thousand that Joseph Desloge once owned in this corner of the county; his 2,280-acre Pelican Island is now administered by the Missouri Department of Conservation. The four Desloge children sold Vouziers in 1979 to Hal A. Kroeger, who adapted the stone carriage house into offices for Distributix, a distributor of paper products. In recent years, however, as suburban development has engulfed the surrounding farms, the future of the estate has grown increasingly uncertain. — *Esley Hamilton*

(Left photo) An aerial view of Vouziers shows the main house (center) and the carriage house (left). The elaborate landscape plan at Vouziers (right photo) provided panoramic views of the Missouri River.



Bothwell Lodge State Historic Site



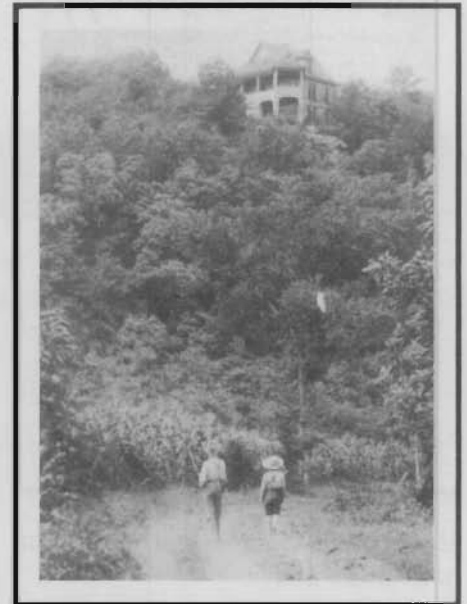
John Homer Bothwell (1848-1929)

For many years, travelers have been fascinated by the sight of Bothwell Lodge sitting majestically above Highway 65. Located seven miles north of Sedalia, Bothwell Lodge — often called “The Castle” — was the country retreat of Sedalia lawyer and state representative John Homer Bothwell. Built over a 31-year span, the lodge and surrounding estate are a reminder of a period when

changing ideas and discoveries were almost a daily occurrence.

To understand the significance of John Bothwell and his lodge, one needs to understand the time in which it was built. The period following the Civil War and up through the 1920s was a time of great social change. With an industrial revolution occurring at the same time as the expansion into the western states and the emergence of the United States as a world power, those willing to embrace these changes and challenges could reap the benefits. John H. Bothwell was obviously willing.

Born on November 20, 1848, John Bothwell was the second son of James and Mary Bothwell of Maysville, Ill. Bothwell attended Indiana University in Bloomington, and later the Albany Law School (New York) where he received his law degree. After moving to Sedalia in 1871, Bothwell practiced law. He would also serve as the assistant prosecuting attorney of Pettis County, the president of the Sedalia

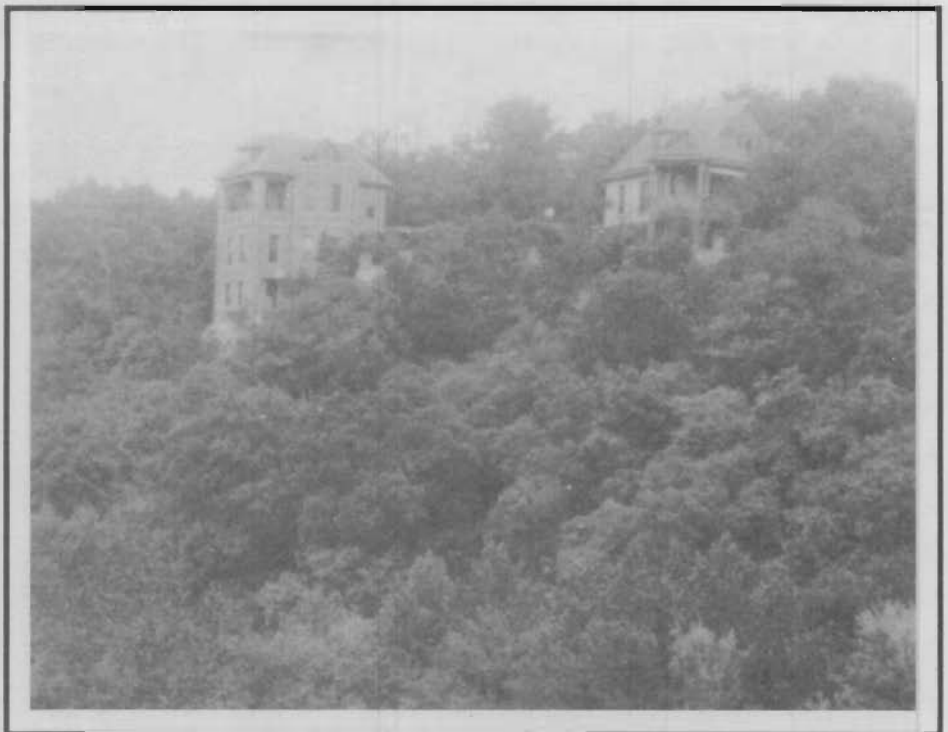


Phase 1

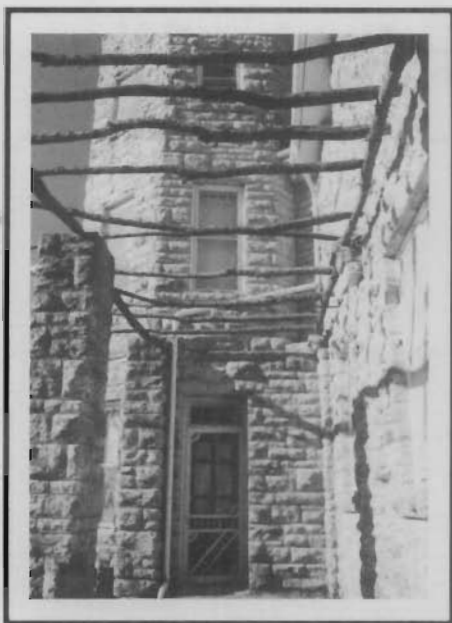
National Bank and as state representative from the Pettis County area. Bothwell was married briefly to Hattie Ellen Jaynes, but Hattie passed away after less than three years of marriage. Bothwell never remarried and had no children.

(See BOTHWELL, Page 8)

Bothwell Lodge was constructed in four stages over a 31-year period, 1897-1928, as shown in the historic views on pages 7 and 8. Historic photos courtesy of Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Division of State Parks.



Phase 2



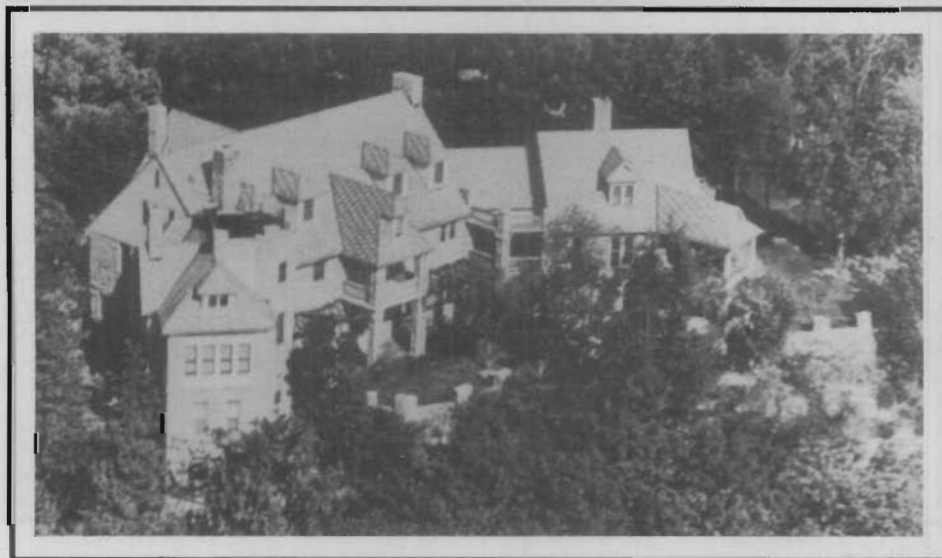
(Left) "Twig" pergola and tower detail at Bothwell Lodge.

(BOTHWELL, from Page 7)

During his travels around Pettis County he came upon a high point north of Sedalia where he would one day build his beloved lodge. Bothwell acquired this acreage in December 1896 and named it Stonyridge Farm. Within one year he began construction.

Built in four stages, the lodge reflects, for the most part, the Craftsman style of architecture. Begun in 1897, the east wing would stand alone on the bluff over Muddy Creek for 15 years. Further construction on the lodge would occur, but for a number of years Bothwell would spend time developing the West St. Louis Water and Light Company in St. Louis.

Phase 3 and Phase 4 are shown below.



Bothwell would grow rich as St. Louis grew westward.

It is believed that Bothwell may have befriended a young St. Louis architect named Henry Wright during his time working in St. Louis. Evidence that Wright may have helped Bothwell design the lodge is present at the site today — including Wright's signature in the Bothwell Lodge guest books and a drawing of the lodge by Wright. Construction was supervised by local Sedalia architect Thomas Bast.

Additions to the original east wing were done in 1913, 1921 and again in 1926. The lodge that exists today was complete in 1928. These additions, like the east wing, were constructed from rock quarried off the Stonyridge Farm property. The building is built into the hillside, thus giving visitors a different perspective of the building depending on which side they are on - multi-storied on the west side and two-storied on the east. The 12,000-square foot building is rectangular in shape and has 30 rooms — including 10 bedrooms, six bathrooms, three sitting rooms, a music room and a veranda. During the building of the first addition, the Tower section, workers tapped into a cave. Bothwell decided to ventilate the lodge with cave air, although documents show he never did.

John Bothwell died August 4, 1929. According to his 22-page will, the lodge was passed to a group of 38 friends and relatives. This group became known as the Bothwell Lodge Club, and they utilized the lodge until 1969. In accordance with the will, the lodge and property were then offered to the state of Missouri. The state accepted, and since July 31, 1974, Bothwell Lodge and the surrounding acreage have been a part of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Division of State Parks. Bothwell Lodge State Historic Site is open daily year round for visitors. — *Tony Czech*

Historian Tony Czech is the administrator of Bothwell Lodge State Historic Site.

preservation **issues**

READERSHIP SURVEY

Preservation Issues is published six times a year and mailed, on request, to our preservation colleagues in Missouri and throughout the United States. As our fifth year of publication draws to a close, we hope you will take a few minutes to help us evaluate the past years and plan for future issues. We appreciate your thoughts and opinions. Please mail completed survey form to: **Karen Grace, Editor, *Preservation Issues*, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102.**

1. To what extent do you read *Preservation Issues*?

- ☐ Read all or most of each issue
- ☐ Scan or read some articles
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Dates to Remember	1 2 3 4

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Architectural styles	1 2 3 4
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Missouri history and prehistory	1 2 3 4
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Old house health issues	1 2 3 4
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Book Review:

St. Louis: Historic Churches & Synagogues

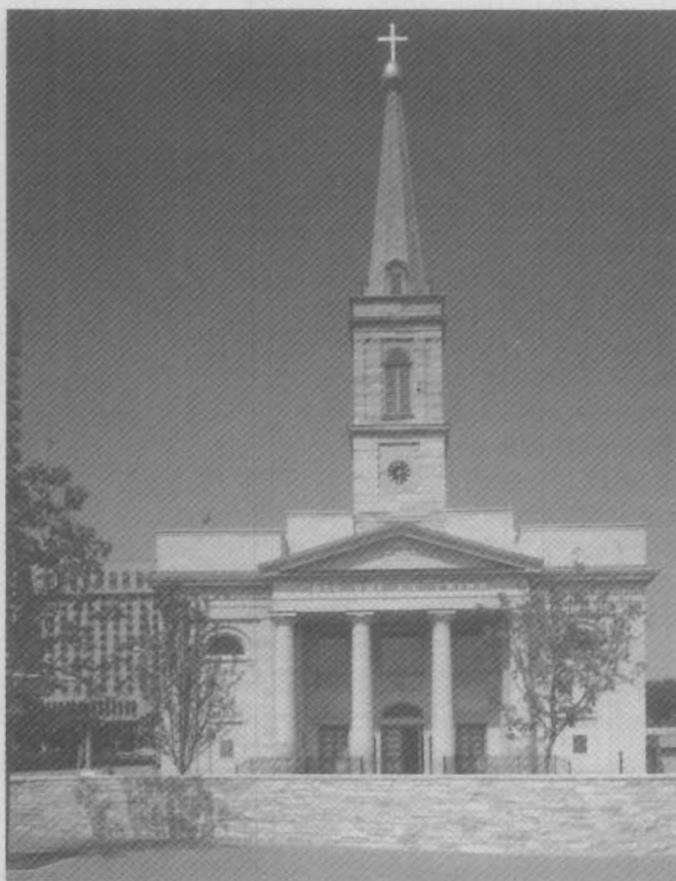
St. Louis: Historic Churches & Synagogues by Mary M. Stiritz with Cynthia Hill Longwisch and Carolyn Hewes Toft, Landmarks Association of St. Louis, 1995, 154 pages, 160 black-and-white photos and illustrations, \$22 plus \$2 postage and handling.

This guide to St. Louis' historic ecclesiastical architecture is the result of a four-year survey by the Landmarks Association of religious buildings in the city of St. Louis. Funded by matching Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grants from the Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Historic Preservation Program (HPP), the three-phase project looked at 1,100 church and synagogue buildings that were more than 50 years old; 225 of those were added to the HPP's Cultural Resources Inventory. The publication of the book was financed by the St. Louis Public Library, with a grant from the St. Louis Convention and Tourism Commission, and an additional HPF grant for the preparation of the materials.

St. Louis Historic Churches & Synagogues is a model architectural guide, for it not only identifies, but also explains what the buildings mean and why they are important. For example, the authors have documented the "Gothic" as the most favored style for churches over the longest period of time. Gothic churches were built in St. Louis for more than 100 years – until the mid-20th century – and for a number of different denominations. The authors say the prevalence of the style can be traced to the belief by 19th-century architects and scholars that the Golden Age of Christian Society had occurred in the late medieval period when the great Gothic cathedrals of England were built. The Gothic then became synonymous with the "true Christian style."

ST. LOUIS:

HISTORIC CHURCHES & SYNAGOGUES



The book also closely links style and ethnicity. By 1880, first and second generation Americans accounted for at least two-thirds of St. Louis' population. German, Irish, Italian, Polish, Serbian and Russian-Americans all used the style of their religious buildings to establish an ethnic identity for their own neighborhoods. The relationships between theology

and style and theology and plan are also explored by the authors.

The history and significance of each of 77 numbered entries is presented in an easy-to-read format and is well illustrated with drawings and photographs. A fold-out map is included. To order, call (314) 721-3484. — **Karen Grace**

(ELMWOOD, from Page 1)

The Giboneys petitioned the King of Spain for a grant to the land in the 1790s. The land grant was awarded in 1797 and is still the original title to the property.

In ca 1808, the Giboney "castle" was begun; it was designed from memory to replicate the Ramsey family castle, Dalhousie, in Scotland. (Dalhousie, ca 1280, is also still extant but was converted to a hotel in the 1970s.) The foundation, sills and steps of the house are granite. The walls are constructed of pale rose brick and rise to castellated parapets capped with granite. The house was constructed by highly skilled, slave craftsmen — stone masons, carpenters, and brick makers.

In 1894, central heat and plumbing were added as well as a wing housing a first-story ballroom with several bedrooms above and a corner turret. No material changes have been made to the house since the 1894 additions.

The Giboneys' youngest son Andrew married Mary Hunter and they became the parents of Mary Hunter Giboney. Mary Giboney married Louis Houck on December 25, 1872. Louis Houck was undoubtedly the best known and certainly the most colorful of all of Elmwood's inhabitants. Missouri's premier historian, Houck authored the three-volume *History of*

Dates to Remember

Missouri Advisory Council for Historic Preservation, Nov. 17, Kirksville. Call Maggie Barnes for more information at (314) 751-7858.

Missouri in 1908; the set is still a standard reference for Missouri historians today. Less well known are Houck's contributions to Goodspeed's *History of Southeast Missouri, Memorial Sketches of Residents of Southeast Missouri*, and *The Boundaries of the Louisiana Purchase*. Houck was also responsible for bringing the railroad, the Cape Girardeau and Iron Mountain, to southeast Missouri and for the location of the

state normal school in Cape Girardeau. Houck Stadium, on the campus of Southeast Missouri State University in Cape Girardeau, was named in honor of his contributions.

Today the 1,200-acre Giboney land grant is still intact and is a working farm, the centerpiece of which is a 27-room castle still owned and occupied by direct descendants of Alexander and Rebecca Ramsey Giboney. — *Karen Grace*

Landmark Listings

For Sale: Historic Cooper County Estate (Burwood). Located approximately seven miles off I-70 near Clifton City, this ca 1880s, 13-room Queen Anne-style house still has eight original fireplaces with imported mantles and a ballroom on the third floor.

Currently on the Cooper County Homes tour. Call (800) 826-6139, Millie Curry, Century 21-Curry Realty, 216 S. Ohio, Sedalia, MO 65301.



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